MAY 9, 1766. THE No 781.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* America, *dated* Jan. 1766.

FOR ſome days, previous to the meeting of Parliament, a report had been circulated that the Miniſtry had changed their minds with regard to the Stamp Act, and inſtead of repealing were bent upon enforcing it; if this report did not take its original amongſt the favourites of a certain Northern Nobleman, it was much indebted to them for its progreſs, which was ſo great as to affect the ſtocks. The King's ſpeech, on the meeting of the Parliament on the 14th, gave ſome colour to the ſuggeſtion; but when the Gentlemen had ſpoken who moved for the addreſs, and ſeconded it, nothing could be clearer than that the Miniſtry had perſiſted in their intentions to promote the repeal. The friends of the Gentlemen lately in power applauded the King's ſpeech, and approved of the propoſed addreſs, which, as uſual, had purſued the ſpeech exactly; but they took great offence at the tenderneſs of the expreſſion that the two firſt Gentlemen had made uſe of concerning America. Mr. Nugent particularly inſiſted that the honour of the kingdom was concerned to compel the execution of the Stamp Act, until the right was acknowledged, and the repeal ſolicited as a favour. He computed the expenſe of the troops now employed in America for their defence, as he called it, to amount to ninepence in the pound of the land tax to this kingdom, while the produce of the Stamp Act would not raiſe a ſhilling a head on the inhabitants of America; but that a pepper corn, in acknowledgment of the right, was of more value than millions without it. He failed not to expatiate on the extreme ingratitude of the colonies, and concluded with charging the Miniſters with encouraging petitions to the Parliament, and inſtructions to members from the trading and manufacturing towns, againſt the Stamp Act. Mr. PITT, who, according to the before mentioned report, was not to have attended the houſe any more, but to have been created an Earl, was the next ſpeaker. Every friend to his country rejoiced to ſee him where he was, and to ſee him in ſuch perfect health. As he always begins very low, and every body was in agitation on his firſt riſing, I could not hear his introduction, until he ſaid, "I came to town but yeſterday. Until I heard read in this Houſe, I was a ſtranger to the tenour of his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the propoſed addreſs. Unconnected, unconſulted, I have not the means of information. I am fearful of offending through this miſtake, and therefore beg to be indulged with a ſecond reading of the propoſed addreſs." The addreſs being read, Mr. PITT went on; he commended the King's ſpeech, and approved of the addreſs in anſwer, every Gentleman being left by it at perfect liberty to take ſuch a part concerning America as he might afterwards ſee fit. One word only he could not approve of. *Early* is a word that does not belong to the notice that the Miniſtry have given to Parliament of the troubles in America. In a matter of ſuch importance, the communication ought to have been immediate. I ſpeak without reſpect to parties; I ſtand up in this place ſingle and unconnected. As to the late Miniſtry (turning himſelf to Mr Grenville, who ſat within one of him) every capital meaſure they have taken has been entirely wrong. To the preſent Gentlemen, to thoſe at leaſt whom I have in my eye (looking at the bench where Mr. CONWAY ſat with the Lords of the Treaſury) I have no objection; I have never been made a ſacrifice of by any of them. Their characters are fair, and I am always glad when men of fair characters engage in his Majeſty's ſervice; ſome of them have done me the honour to aſk my poor opinion before they would engage; thoſe will do me the juſtice to own that I adviſed them to engage. But, notwithſtanding, I love to be explicit; I cannot give them every confidence. Pardon me, Gentlemen (bowing to the Treaſury Bench) confidence is a plant of ſlow growth in an aged boſom; youth is the ſeaſon for credulity. Comparing events with each other, reaſoning from effects to cauſes, methinks I plainly diſcover the traces of an overruling influence over them. There is a clauſe in the Act of Settlement, that every Miniſter ſhould ſign with his name the advice he gives to his Sovereign; would it were well obſerved. I have had the honour to ſerve the Crown; if I could have ſubmitted to influence, I might have continued to ſerve it; but I would not be reſponſible for others. I have no local attachments, Indifferent whether a man had been rocked in his cradle on this ſide or on the other ſide of the Tweed, I ſought for merit wherever it was to be found; it was my boaſt that I was the firſt Miniſter that looked for it, and found it in the mountains of the North. I called it forth, and drew out into your ſervice a hardy and intrepid race of men. Men! who, left by your own jealouſy a prey to the artifice of your enemies, had gone nigh to overturn the ſtate in the war before the laſt. Theſe men, in the laſt war, were brought to combat at your ſide; they ſerved with fidelity, as they fought with valour, and conquered for you in every part of the world. Deteſted be the national reflections againſt them! they are groundleſs, illiberal, unmanly. When I ceaſed to ſerve his Majeſty as a Miniſter, it was not the country of the man by which I was moved; but the man of that country wanted wiſdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom.

"It is a long time, Mr. Speaker, ſince I attended in Parliament. When the reſolution was taken in this Houſe to tax America, I was ill in my bed; when the act paſſed, I was ill in my bed; if I could have endured to have been carried in my bed, ſo great was the agitation of my mind for the conſequences, I would have ſolicited ſome kind hand to have laid me down on this floor, to have born my teſtimony againſt it. It is now an act that has paſſed. I would ſpeak with decency of every act of this Houſe, but I muſt beg the indulgence of this Houſe to ſpeak of it with freedom. I hope a day may ſoon be appointed to conſider the ſtate of the nation, with reſpect to America; I hope that Gentlemen will come to the debate with all the temper and impartiality that his Majeſty recommends, and the importance of the ſubject requires; a ſubject of greater importance than ever engaged the attention of this Houſe; that ſubject only excepted, when, near a century ago, it was the queſtion whether you yourſelves were to be bond or free. In the mean time, as I cannot depend upon health for any future day, ſuch is the nature of my infirmity, I will beg to ſay a few words at preſent, leaving the juſtice, the equity, the policy, the expediency of the act, to another time, and will only ſpeak to one point; a point which ſeems not to have been generally underſtood, I mean to the right. Some Gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Nugent) ſeem to have conſidered it as a point of honour. If Gentlemen conſider it in that light, they loſe all meaſure of right and wrong, to follow a deluſion, that may lead to deſtruction. It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies; at the ſame time, I aſſert the authority of this kingdom over the colonies to be ſovereign and ſupreme, in every circumſtance of government or legiſlation whatever. They are the ſubjects of this kingdom, equally entitled with yourſelves to all the natural rights of mankind, and the peculiar privileges of Engliſhmen; equally bound by the laws, and equally participating of its conſtitution. The Americans are the ſons, not the baſtards, of England. But, according to the conſtitution of this free country, taxation is no part of the governing or legiſlative power; the taxes are a voluntary gift, and grant, of the Commons alone. In legiſlation, the three eſtates of the realm are alike concerned; but the concurrence of the Peers and the Crown to a tax is only neceſſary to clothe (or cloſe) with the form of law, the gift and grant of the Commons alone, poſſeſſed of the lands in theſe days. In ancient days, the Crown, the Barons, and the Clergy, were the three eſtates; the Barons and the Clergy gave and granted to the Crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At preſent, ſince the diſcovery of America, other circumſtances permitting, the Commons are become the proprietors of the lands. The Crown has diveſted itſelf of its great eſtates. The Church, God bleſs it, has but a pittance; the property of the Lords, compared with the Commons, is as a drop of water to the ocean. This Houſe repreſents thoſe Commons, the proprietors of the lands; and thoſe proprietors virtually repreſent the reſt of the inhabitants; then, therefore, in this Houſe, we give and grant what is our own. But in an American tax, what do we do? We, your Majeſty's Commons of Great Britain give and grant to your Majeſty, what? Our own property? No; we give and grant to your Majeſty the property of the Commons of *America*. It is an abſurdity in terms.

"This diſtinction between legiſlation and taxation is eſſentially neceſſary to liberty. The Crown, the Peers, are equally legiſlative powers with the Commons. If taxation be then a part of ſimple legiſlation, the Crown, the Peers, have rights in taxation, as well as yourſelves; rights which they will claim, which they will exerciſe, whenever the principle can be ſupported with power.

"There is an idea in ſome that the colonies are virtually repreſented in this Houſe. I would fain know by whom an American is repreſented here. Is he repreſented by a Knight of a ſhire of any county in this kingdom? Would to God that reſpectable repreſentation was augmented to a greater number! Or will you tell him he is repreſented by a repreſentative of a borough, perhaps, which no man ever ſaw? This has been called, *The rotten part of the conſtitution*. It cannot now endure out the century; if it does not drop of itſelf, it muſt be amputated. But the idea of the virtual repreſentation of America in this Houſe is the moſt contemptible notion that ever entered into the head of man; it does not deſerve a ſerious refutation.

"The Commons of America, repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in poſſeſſion of the exerciſe of this their conſtitutional right of giving and granting their own money. They would have been ſlaves if they had not enjoyed it. At the ſame time this kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative power, has always bound the colonies by her laws, by her regulations, reſtrictions in trade, in navigation, in manufactures, in every article whatever, except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their conſent. Here then I would draw a line,

Quem ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.

A conſiderable pauſe enſued after Mr. PITT had done ſpeaking. Mr. CONWAY then got up. He ſaid, "He had waited to ſee whether any anſwer would be given to what had been advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, reſerving himſelf for the reply; but as none had been given, had only to declare that his own ſentiments were entirely conformable to the Right Hon. Gentleman's. That they were ſo conformable, he ſaid, is a circumſtance that affects me with the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, and does me the greateſt honour; but two things fell from that Gentleman which gave me pain. Whatever falls from that Gentleman falls from ſo great a height as to make a deep impreſſion; I muſt therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected that the notice given to Parliament of the troubles in America was not early. I can aſſure the Houſe the firſt accounts were too vague and imperfect to be worthy the attention of Parliament; it is only of late that they have been preciſe and full.

"An over-ruling influence has alſo been hinted at. I ſee nothing of it; I feel nothing like it; I diſdain it for myſelf; and, as far as my diſcernment can reach, for all the reſt of his Majeſty's Miniſters. I did not ride into place upon a ſtalking horſe. Now I am in, was I ſenſible I had done ſo, I would turn the reins, and ride out again."

Mr. PITT ſaid, in anſwer to Mr. CONWAY, "The excuſe is a valid one, if it is a juſt one; that muſt appear from the papers now before the Houſe. The Gentleman has ſpoken of riding into place, and riding out of place; I commend his ſpirit of independence; my advice to him is, not to be ridden."

In this interval, Mr. Grenville had reſerved himſelf. He avoided meddling with the doctrine of taxation being confined to the Houſe of Commons, and being grounded on the free gift of the collective body, through the medium of their repreſentatives; neither did he attempt to defend the virtual repreſentation of America; but began with cenſuring the Miniſtry very ſeverely for delaying to give earlier notice to Parliament of the diſturbances in America. He ſaid, "They began in July, and now we are in the middle of January. Lately they were only occurrences (the word uſed in the King's ſpeech on the 17th of December) they are now grown to diſturbances, to tumults and riots; I doubt they border upon open rebellion; and if the doctrine I hear to-day be confirmed, I fear they will loſe that name, to take that of a revolution; this government over them being diſſolved, a revolution will take place in America.

"I cannot underſtand the difference between external and internal taxes; they are the ſame in effect, and only differ in the name. That this kingdom is the ſovereign, the ſupreme legiſlative power over America, is granted; it cannot be denied; and taxation is a part of that ſovereign power; it is one branch of legiſlation; it is, it has been, exerciſed over thoſe who are not, who were not repreſented. It is exerciſed over the Eaſt India Company, the merchants of London, the proprietors of the ſtocks, and over great manufacturing towns. It was exerciſed over the Palatinate of Cheſter, and the Biſhoprick of Durham, before they ſent any repreſentatives to Parliament. I appeal for proof to the preambles of the acts which gave them repreſentatives; the one in the reign of Henry VIII. the other in that of Charles II.

Mr. Grenville then quoted the ſtatutes exactly; deſired they might be read; which being done, he reſumed his diſcourſe.

"When I propoſed to tax America, I aſked the Houſe whether any Gentleman would object to the right; I repeatedly aſked it, and no man would attempt to deny it. Protection and obedience are reciprocal; Great Britain protects America; America is bound to yield obedience; if not, tell me when the Americans were emancipated. When they want the protection of this kingdom, they are very ready to aſk it; that protection has always been afforded them, in the moſt full and ample manner; the nation has run itſelf into an immediate debt to give them that protection; and now they are called upon to contribute a ſmall ſhare towards the publick expenſe, an expenſe ariſing from themſelves, they renounce your authority, inſult your officers, and break out, I might almoſt ſay, into acts of open rebellion.

"The ſeditious ſpirit of the colonies owes its birth to the factions in this Houſe. Gentlemen are careleſs of the conſequences of what they ſay, provided it anſwers the immediate purpoſes of oppoſition. We were told that we trod on tender ground; we were bid to expect diſobedience: What was this but telling the Americans to ſtand out againſt the law? To encourage their obſtinacy with expectations of ſupport from home? Let us only hold out a little longer, they would ſay, our friends will ſoon be in power.

"Ungrateful people of America! Bounties have been extended to them. When I had the honour to ſerve the Crown, while you yourſelves were loaded with an enormous debt, you have given bounties on their lumber, their iron, their hemp, and many other articles. You have relaxed in their favour the Act of Navigation, that palladium of the Britiſh commerce; and yet I have been abuſed in all the publick prints as an enemy to the trade of America.

"I have been particularly charged with giving orders and inſtructions to prevent the Spaniſh trade, and thereby ſtopping the channels by which alone North America uſed to be ſupplied with caſh for remittances to this country. I defy any man to produce any ſuch orders or inſtructions; I diſcouraged no trade but what was illicit, what was prohibited by act of Parliament."

Mr. PITT began with prefacing that he did not mean to have gone any further upon the ſubject on that day; that he had only deſigned to throw out a few hints, which Gentlemen, who were ſo confident of the right of this kingdom to lay taxes to America, might conſider, perhaps might reflect, in a cooler moment, that the right was at leaſt equivocal. But ſince the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had not ſtopt on that ground, but had gone into the whole, into the juſtice, the equity, the policy, the expediency of the Stamp Act, as well as into the right, he would follow him through the whole field, and combat his arguments on every point.

He was juſt going on, when Lord Strange got up, and called both the Gentlemen (Mr. PITT and Mr. Grenville) to order; he ſaid they had both departed from the matter before the Houſe, which was the King's ſpeech, and that Mr. PITT was going to ſpeak twice in the ſame debate, although the Houſe was not in a Committee. Mr. George Onſlow anſwered that they were both in order, as nothing had been ſaid but what was fairly deducible from his Majeſty's ſpeech, and appealed to the Speaker. The Speaker decided in Mr. Onſlow's favour. Mr. PITT ſaid,

"I do not apprehend I am ſpeaking twice. I did expreſsly reſerve a part of my ſubject, in order to ſave the time of the Houſe, but I am compelled to proceed in it. I do not ſpeak twice, I only finiſh what I had deſignedly left imperfect; but if the Houſe is of a different opinion, far be it from me to indulge a wiſh of tranſgreſſing againſt order. I am content, if it be your pleaſure, to be ſilent."

Here he pauſed; the Houſe reſounded with GO ON, GO ON. He proceeded.

GENTLEMEN,

SIR,

"I have been charged with giving birth to ſedition in America. They have ſpoken their ſentiments with freedom againſt this unhappy act. That freedom has become their crime. Sorry I am to hear the liberty of ſpeech in this Houſe imputed as a crime, but the imputation ſhall not diſcourage me; it is a liberty I mean to exerciſe; no Gentleman ought to be afraid of exerciſing it. It is liberty, by which the Gentleman who calumniates it might himſelf have profited. He ought to have deſiſted from his project. The Gentleman tells us America is obſtinate; America is almoſt in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has reſiſted. Three millions of people, ſo dead to all

the feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to consent to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. I came not here armed at all points with law cases, and acts of Parliament, with the statute book, doubled down in dogs ears, to defend the cause of liberty. If I had, I would myself have cited the two cases of Chester and Durham; I would have cited them, to have shown that even under arbitrary reigns Parliaments were ashamed of taxing the people without their consent, and allowed them representatives. Why did the Gentleman confine himself to Chester and Durham? He might have taken a higher example in Wales; Wales, that never was taxed by Parliament, until it was incorporated. I would not debate a particular point of law with the Gentleman; I know his abilities. I have been obliged to his diligent researches; but for the defence of liberty, on a general principle, upon a constitutional principle, it is ground on which I stand firm; a ground on which I dare to meet any man. The Gentleman tells us of many who are taxed, and are not represented; the India company, merchants, stockholders, manufacturers. Surely many of these are represented in other capacities, as owners of lands, or freemen of boroughs. It is a misfortune that more are not actually represented; but they are all inhabitants, and as such are virtually represented. Many have it in their option to be actually represented; they have connexions with those that elect, and they have influence over them. The Gentleman mentioned the stockholders; I hope he does not reckon the debts of the nation as part of the national state.

"Since the accession of King William, Ministers, some of great, others of more moderate abilities, have taken the lead in government." He went through the list of them, bringing it down until he came to himself, giving a short sketch of the characters of each. "None of these, he went on, ever dreamed of robbing the colonies of their constitutional rights. It was reserved to mark the era of the late Administration; not that there were wanting some, when I had the honour to serve his Majesty, to propose to me to burn my fingers with an American Stamp Act. With the enemy at their backs, with our bayonets at their breasts, in the day of their distress, perhaps the Americans would have submitted to the imposition; but it would have been taking an ungenerous, an unjust advantage.

"The Gentlemen boasts of his bounties to America. Are those bounties intended finally for the benefit of this kingdom? If they are, where is his peculiar merit to America? If they are not, he has misapplied the national treasure. I am no courtier of America; I stand up for this kingdom. I maintain that Parliament has a right to bind, to restrain America; our legislative power over the colonies is sovereign and supreme; if it ceases to be sovereign and supreme, I would advise every Gentleman to sell his land, if he can, and embark for that country. When two countries are connected together, like England and her colonies, without being incorporated, the one must necessarily govern. The greater must rule the lesser, so rule it as not to contradict the fundamental principles common to both. The Gentleman understands not the difference between internal taxes and external; I cannot help it. But there is a plain distinction between taxes levied for the purposes of raising a revenue and duties imposed for the regulation of trade, for the accommodation of the subject; although, in the consequences, some revenue might immediately arise from the latter. The Gentlemen asks when were the colonies emancipated? I desire to know when were they made slaves? But I dwell not upon words. While I had the honour of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the means of information which I derived from my office; I speak therefore from knowledge; my materials were good; I was at pains to collect, to digest, to consider them; and I will be bold to affirm that the profits to Great Britain from the trade of the colonies, through all its branches, is two millions a year; this is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the last war. Threescore years ago, estates that were at two thousand pounds a year rent are now at three thousand; those estates then sold from fifteen to eighteen years purchase; the same may now be sold at thirty. You owe this to America; this is the price that America pays you for her protection. And shall a miserable financier come with a boast that he can cunningly stick a pepper corn into the Exchequer to the loss of millions to the nation? I dare not say how much higher these profits may be augmented; but, omitting the immense increase of people by natural population in the northern colonies, and the emigrations from every part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial system of America may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged; you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited; improper restraints have been laid upon the continent, in favour of the islands; you have but two nations to trade with America; would you had twenty.

Let acts of Parliament, in consequence of treaties, remain; but let not an English Minister become a custom-house officer for Spain, for any foreign power! Much is wrong, much may be amended, for the general good of the whole. Does the Gentleman complain he has been misrepresented in the publick prints? It is a common misfortune. In the Spanish affair, in the last war, I was abused in all the news papers, for having advised his Majesty to violate the laws of nations with regard to Spain. The abuse was industriously circulated even in hand bills. If Administration did not propagate the abuse, Administration never contradicted it. I will not say what advice I did give to the King; my advice is in writing, signed by myself, is in possession of the Crown. But I will say what advice I did not give to the King; I did not advise the King to violate any of the laws of nations. As to the report of the Gentleman's preventing, in some way, the trade for bullion with the Spaniards, it was spoke of so confidently that I own I am one of those who did believe it to be true.

"The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted when, as the Minister, he asserted the rights of Parliament to tax Americans. I know not how it is, but there is a modesty in this House that does not choose to contradict a Minister. I wish Gentlemen would get the better of that modesty; if they do not, perhaps the collective body may begin to abate of its respect for the representative. Lord Bacon has told me that a great question would not fail of being agitated at one time or another; I was willing to agitate that of the German war, my German war, as they called it, at the proper season. Every sessions I called out, has any body any objections to the German war? Nobody would object to it, one Gentleman only excepted, since removed into the Upper House, by succession to an ancient Barony (meaning Lord Despencer, formerly Sir Francis Dashwood) he told me he did not like my German war; I honour the man for it, and was sorry when he was turned out of his post.

"A good deal has ben said, without doors, of the power, of the strength of the colonies; it is a topick which ought to be cautiously handled. In a good, on a sound bottom, the force of this country can crush America to atoms. I know the value of your troops; I know the skill of your officers. There is not a company of foot that served in America out of which you may not pick a man of sufficient knowledge and experience to make a Governour of a colony there. But on this ground, on the Stamp Act, when so many here will think it a crying injustice, I am one who will lift up my hand against it. In such a cause, your success may be hazardous. America, if she fell, would fall like a strong man, would embrace the pillars of state, pull down the constitution along with her. Is this your boasted peace? Not to sheath the sword in the scabbard, but to shield it in the bowels of your countrymen? Will you quarrel with yourselves, now the whole House of Bourbon is united against you? While France disturbs your fisheries at Newfoundland, embarrasses your slave trade to Africa, and withholds from your subjects in Canada their property, stipulated by treaty? While the ransom for the Manilas is denied by Spain, and its gallant conqueror basely traduced, as a mean plunderer; a Gentleman (meaning Colonel Draper) whose noble and generous spirit would do honour to the proudest Grandee of her country? Say the Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and temper; they have been wronged; they have been driven ro madness by injustice. Will you punish them for the madness you have occasioned? Rather let prudence and temper come first from this side; I will undertake for America, that she will follow the example. There are two lines in a ballad of Prior's, so applicable to you and your colonies, I cannot help repeating them;

To her faults a little blind,
To her virtues very kind.

"Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the House what is really my opinion; it is, that the Stamp Act be *repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately*; that the reason for the repeal be assigned, *because it was founded upon an erroneous principle*. At the same time, let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted, in as strong terms as can be devised; be made to extend to every point of legislation whatever, that we may bind their trade, confine their manufactures, and exercise every power whatever, except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent.

"Mr. Dowdeswell, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose up after Mr. PITT. He said, "It could not be expected he should add any thing to the subject on which Mr. PITT had spoken; it could not now admit a doubt but that the Stamp Act must be repealed." He went on to show Mr. Grenville had not hurted the Spanish trade, by giving orders and instructions, but by forbearing to give them, particularly with respect to bullion, which was not prohibited by any law."

"Mr. Beckford was the last speaker of any weight. He asserted to Mr. Grenville that he had denied the right of Parliament to send internal taxes to America; he had only allowed the power of Parliament to be omnipotent. He concluded with expressing his perfect agreement in sentiments with his Right Hon. friend (Mr. PITT) excepting in one particular, the restraints on the continent, in favour of the islands, in which he was sure he could convince him he was mistaken."

I fear I have tired your patience, with this long and circumstantial account. I will only add one observation. You have seen when a large company has been made to feel, all together, an electrical shock, such was the effect on the whole House of Commons, and the galleries, when Mr. PITT pronounced, "I REJOICE THAT AMERICA HAS RESISTED!"

BOSTON, *April* 14.

Capt. Tudor, from Curacoa, says it was reported there that the Viceroy of Mexico was killed by the Indians in a general massacre of the Spaniards, set on foot by the Jesuits.

We hear from Hardwick, that a few days ago the Hon. Brigadier Ruggles being with a number of men whom he had employed to fell some trees, one of the trees falling sooner than expected struck the Brigadier before he could get out of the way, whereby he was greatly bruised, and had several ribs broke, as also one of his arms in two places.

A letter from Halifax says: "We have advice from Newfoundland that the French are fortifying St. Peter's; and it is thought that some of the ships in the harbour will proceed there to inquire into the matter."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the Eastward, April 3.

"Poor Mr. King has been attacked by a set of villains, who have broke his windows, damaged his house, and stole notes and other papers to the amount of 700l. lawful money, and have since sent him very threatening letters, in case he should attempt finding out the authors; and to add to their villainy, have filed themselves the Sons of Liberty."

NEW YORK, *April* 14.

Tuesday last Captain Davis, the money maker, was lodged in our City Hall, being removed from the gaol of Orange county.

Last week Captain Smith, bound to St. Kitt's from this port, was drove on the point of Sandy Hook, and it is feared will not be got off.

A ship from Jamaica, for London, Wilson master, put into the Havannah about a month since, in distress; and the schooner Ranger, belonging to Virginia, M'Kenzie master, was cast away near the Moro about the same time.

April 17. A sloop, Captain Emory, arrived since our last; she was the only one of three that escaped seizure by the Spaniards, at Saltertuda.

On Friday last the sloop Live Oak, Captain Lawrence, came up in 22 days from the Havannah (having on board 21,000 dollars, private property) by whom we learn that the Spaniards sailed from that place above three months since, to take possession of New Orleans; that a new Governour arrived at the Havannah the day before he sailed from thence; and that a large Dutch ship in the Spanish service was lately cast away on the rocks near the Ponto, and that the vessel and cargo were entirely lost. Capt. Lawrence met very hard weather on this coast, and last Saturday week spoke with a schooner from Santa Croix, bound for Rhode Island; and the same day he fell in with a schooner from North Carolina, bound for Boston, that had lost two boats, and almost every thing off her deck, in a gale of wind.

A brig loaded with coarse salt, is ashore near Jones's gut, on the south side of Long Island, and it is feared every soul on board perished, as three dead bodies, and 7 hats, have been taken up on the beach near where the vessel lies; but as yet, from whence, or where bound, we have not been able to learn.

A sloop, we are told, is cast away on the back of Long Island, supposed from Bermuda, but who we cannot learn. Such disasters have never been known to have happened on the coast as of late. A body has been drove ashore, supposed from the said vessel, whose shirt was marked F. H.

PHILADELPHIA. *April* 24.

Tuesday last the brig Lark, Captain Roberts, arrived here from Liverpool; and having goods on board, shipped contrary to the agreement entered into by the merchants and traders of this city in November last, the Committee of Merchants immediately met, and agreed to have those goods locked up in stores, until they shall hear of the repeal of the Stamp Act. The goods were shipped by a merchant in Liverpool, on his own proper account.

Captain Stevens, from Antigua, advises that the report of an English man of war having turned pirate was disbelieved there, as they had heard nothing more of her since the first account from Dominica. No stamps are used at Antigua, except to the General's letters, and the bonds at the Naval Office.

From Newbern, in North Carolina, we have advice that the County Courts go on there as usual without stamps, and that it was believed the General Court would do the same, the people of that colony being determined not to make use of stamp paper.

Thursday last Captain Lightburne arrived here from Sandy Point, in St Christopher's, by whom we learn that on the 28th of February Captain Emory arrived there from Saltertuda, and informed that two brigs and four sloops, besides himself, being at that island, taking in their cargoes of salt, they were surprised by two Spanish guarda costas, which they took to be English (as more vessels were expected, and they having the signal) until they came within gunshot, when they hoisted Spanish colours, and fired on them; that he immediately cut his cables, and got off, but the others were all taken.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 9.

Last Monday died, universally regretted, George Davenport, Esq; Attorney at Law, and Clerk to several of the Committees of the Hon. the House of Burgesses.

Arrived in James river, from Glasgow, the Mally, Captain Bennet; and in York river, from London, the Nautilus, Capt. Outram, and the Rachel and Mary, Capt. Anderson.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in LONDON *to his correspondent in this city, dated* March 13. 1766.

"THE STAMP ACT IS REPEALED.

"On a second reading in the House of Lords, upon a division, "there were 105 for repealing the act, and 71 against it. The "present Ministry seem much in the American interest, and I "believe we shall have some advantages in the trade that will "give great satisfaction."

On the 23d of April last was celebrated in Norfolk, at the house of Mr. Runsburg, by Jermyn Morgan, Esq; in company with his officers, and other Gentlemen, the memory of St. George; when the following toasts were drunk, under a discharge of guns from the Hornet's tender, then lying off the town.

1. King and Queen, and St. George.
2. Prince of Wales, &c.
3. Duke of York and the navy, &c.
4. To the memory of the Duke of Cumberland, &c.
5. To the glorious and immortal memory of King William.
6. Governour, colony and dominion of Virginia, &c.
7. Lord Colvill and his fleet.
8. May we never want an heir to the throne of the British empire in the house of Hanover.
9. The true Sons of British Liberty.
10. The Duke of Grafton and General Conway.
11. Mr. Pitt.
12. Lord Egmont and the Admiralty.
13. To the memory of General Wolfe.
14. St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St David, and St. George.
15. To those who dare be honest at the worst of times.
16. May all good men be great men, and none but good men great.
17. May hemp bind those that honour can't.
18. May no scoundrel be in the post of a Gentleman.
19. May the honest heart never know distress.
20. To him and to it, &c. &c.
21. May all bullies be tamed by cool courage.
22. Community, Unity, Navigation, and Trade.

Advertisements.

ON *Sunday* the 27th of the last month the trustees to the fund for relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. *Alexander White*, made a collection at the Church door, amounting to the sum of £. 14-4-9; for which the generous contributors are desired to accept the thanks of the clergy present. At a meeting the next day they agreed to divide the sum of £. 42 among five widows, and several orphan children.

The execution of the following orders, passed a year ago, is deferred until next *April*; and it is hoped that the persons concerned will want no further warning or indulgence.

Ordered, That the Treasurer publish in some future gazette what arrears are due from the subscribers: That they who are in arrears for two years or more have their names struck out of the list of subscribers, if they fail to discharge them by next *April*: That whoever hereafter shall omit payment for three years successively shall be looked upon as having withdrawn his subscription, and shall be adjudged to have no further concern with, or interest in, this fund.

The officers for the ensuing year are the Reverend the Commissary, Mess. *Warrington*, *Horrocks*, *Skyring*, *Davenport*, and *Price*, Trustees; the Reverend Mr. *James Maury Fontaine* Preacher, and *John Camm* Treasurer.

2

WILLIAM RIND, *Printer*,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the publick that he is now settled in *Williamsburg*, and has furnished himself with all the materials necessary for carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS; he therefore begs the favour of those Gentlemen with whom he has left subscription papers, to return the lists of those who have already signed, as he proposes to begin the publication of a NEWS PAPER on *Friday* next, which will be regularly continued, if he meets with a sufficient number of subscribers to encourage his undertaking.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 29, 1766.

THE Subscriber intends for *South Carolina* soon.

3‖ ISHAM BROWDER.

NORFOLK, *May* 7, 1766.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting the publick that he continues to do business in the commission way, and sells any goods sent him either by private or publick sale. He also returns his sincere acknowledgments to those Gentlemen who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes that his care, and the moderation of his charges, will recommend him to the continuance of their favours.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

JUST arrived in YORK river, the ship *Rachel* and *Mary*, *William Anderſon* maſter, in the intereſt of Mr. *John Norton* and Mr. *James Buchanan* and C°, whoſe friends will be waited on at all convenient courts by the Captain, and their very humble ſervant, 1 EDWARD CARY.

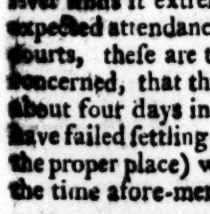
WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 9, 1766.

AS I am obliged to pay away ſome very conſiderable ſums of money next *June* court of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, I ſhall take it extremely kind of thoſe Gentlemen who have accounts with me to diſcharge them by that time, which will ſupport the credit of a young beginner, and

Their very humble ſervant,

8‖ JOSEPH PULLETT.

The noted horſe



JOLLY ROGER

STANDS at my houſe this ſeaſon, and will cover at 20s. the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, or 4l. to enſure. Any perſons that will ſend their mares, may depend upon their being taken great care of.

CHARLES HARRISON.

PRINCE GEORGE, *May* 1, 1766.

PETERSBURG, *May* 6, 1766.

THE Subſcriber intends for *London* ſoon.

2 WILLIAM STEGAR.

SMITHFIELD, *May* 5, 1766.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon, for *Great Britain*.

‖ JAMES RONALDSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, by bonds or open accounts, are deſired to make payment immediately, as they can expect no further indulgence. Thoſe who fail may depend their bonds, or accounts, will be put into an attorney's hands.

‖ JAMES & HUGH BELSCHES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5, 1766.

WHEREAS the collector of the country duties upon liquors imported into the lower diſtrict of *James river finds* it extremely inconvenient to give the very long expected attendance to collect the duties due at the ſeveral courts, theſe are to inform the importers, and all others concerned, that the ſaid collector propoſes being in town about four days in each court, when he hopes thoſe who have failed ſettling wirh him at *Hampton* (which alone is the proper place) will not fail to finiſh their buſineſs within the time afore-mentioned. ‖

To be SOLD *at* Suffolk, *an* Nanſemond *river*,

A QUANTITY of well drawn 18 inch cypreſs ſhingles, at 10s. a thouſand. Veſſels carrying upwards of 100,000 ſhingles may load at the wharf where they lie, and no delays or diſappointments can poſſibly happen; as a quantity will always be kept there ready for delivery. Any Gentlemen deſirous of having ſhingles got in a particular manner, may be ſupplied next winter on reaſonable terms, if orders are ſent between this and *October* to

4‖ JOHN WASHINGTON.

By private or publick SALE,

THE lands on *Roſs*'s creek in *Brunſwick* county, poſſeſſed at preſent by *John Scarborough*, and belonging to the eſtate of *James Graham*, deceaſed. For terms inquire of Mr. *Charles Turnbull* in *Dinwiddie* county, or *Andrew Sprowle* in *Goſport*.

To be SOLD *at* Alexandria, *on* Monday *the* 16*th of* June, *being* Fairfax *court day*,

A LOT in the ſaid town well ſituated for trade, on which is a ſtorehouſe, and other improvements. Credit will be given until the *Oyer* court in *June* 1767, on bond with ſecurity given to Mr. *William Carr*, merchant in *Dumfries*, who is empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame for account of WILLIAM BLACK.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Suſſex *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the* 17*th of* July, *being court day*,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the *Hunting Quarter* ſwamp, in SUSSEX county, containing 500 acres, within 3 miles of the courthouſe, 30 miles of *Peterſburg* and *Cabin Point*, and convenient to churches and 7 mills. There is on the ſaid plantation cleared land ſufficient to work 18 hands, a very convenient dwelling-houſe 28 feet by 26, with 5 rooms on the lower floor, two brick chimnies, underpinned with brick, and a very good cellar; a new kitchen underpinned, a good dairy, quarter, a 40 foot barn, and an orchard of 135 bearing apple trees. The ſoil of the land is very ſuitable for corn, indigo, hemp, and tobacco. One hundred and twenty pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of *October* next, and twelve months, or a longer credit, as may be agreed upon at the day of ſale, will be allowed for the remainder, on giving bond and ſecurity. The above land is under mortgage to *James* and *Hugh Belſches*, who will make a title when required, being the land whereon I now live.

‖ JOHN STEVENS.

To be SOLD *altogether, or in parcels*,

A TRACT of LAND on *James* river, adjoining *Hog Iſland* creek, whereupon are ſeveral plantations, and a moſt excellent marſh for a meadow, which, without fodder, or any other food, will keep cattle in high order and condition the whole winter, fatten hogs, &c. There is great plenty of oyſters, with good fiſhing and fowling. Propoſals will be received at *Hog Iſland*, by

Tf RANDOLPH HOLT.

NORFOLK, *May* 1, 1766.

ON the death of Mr. *Richard Scott*, our late Vendue Maſter, my friends in *Norfolk* pointed me out as a proper perſon to ſucceed him in that office: As ſuch I applied to his Honour the Governour for his countenance therein, as a compliment which common cuſtom, under ſimilar circumſtances, had preſcribed. This I was enabled to do with the more confidence, as thirty, or upwards, of the firſt Gentlemen of the Borough were ſo kind as to give me a recommendatory letter, which I delivered to his Honour; and which I here give the publick; but as this piece of complaiſance did not meet with the approbation expected, I have determined to offer my ſervice to the publick without any other ſanction than the names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed that letter, a liſt of whom may be ſeen at the Printing Office in *Williamſburg*. I ſhall take care to obviate any objections that may be offered for want of ſuch an appointment, as has been cuſtomary, by taking the neceſſary oaths, and giving undeniable ſecurity, as has been before offered to his Honour the Governour upon application, for a due execution of every truſt committed to my care in that office.

Malice and revenge will ever be attended with impotence and diſappointment, when oppoſed to liberty and publick ſpirit. ——— Men of ——— whoſe names are only known to the publick for their

can never expect ſuch advantages and marks of favour from their countrymen as thoſe who ſtand recommended to the world by citizens of unblemiſhed reputation. In ſhort, the ſubſcriber hopes for buſineſs no longer than he may continue to deſerve it. JOSEPH CALVERT.

NORFOLK Borough, *April* 28, 1766.

HONOURABLE SIR,

AS the Vendue Maſter's place of this Borough is become vacant by the death of Mr. *Richard Scott*, and as the bearer Mr. *Joſeph Calvert* is an inhabitant of the ſaid Borough, who has always behaved himſelf ſo as to gain the eſteem of the inhabitants, and whoſe probity and honeſty we can avouch, we humbly hope and beg your Honour would give him the commiſſion, which ſhall be eſteemed a favour by, Sir,

Your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervants.

Bucephalus,

A Brown noted hunting horſe, full ſize, ſtands at my ſtable, and will cover this ſpring at twenty ſhillings a leap, or forty ſhillings the ſeaſon. Perhaps he is the ſureſt horſe that ever was on the continent; a Gentleman ſent 15 mares to him laſt ſeaſon, ſome of which had gone by for many years, and others, twenty odd years old, all proved with foal. ‖ ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

ESSEX, *April* 30, 1766.

For London,

THE ſhip BRITISH KING, *Alexander Donaldſon* maſter, burthen 450 hogſheads, now lying at *Claiborne*'s ferry, will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at 31. a tun; as three fourths of her cargo are already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail by the firſt of next month. Any perſon inclinable to ſhip may apply, or ſend their orders to the Captain on board, who alſo attends all convenient county courts. Good accommodations for paſſengers. ‖

THE ſubſcriber, juſt arrived from *London*, takes the liberty to inform the publick that he is ſettled in *Norfolk*, on the main ſtreet leading from the county wharf, oppoſite to the market houſe, where he makes or mends repeating horizontal, and ſtop watches, chime, organ, repeating, and muſical clocks, neat enamel dial plates put to old watches, jewellers work in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion, motto rings, gilding and tining; he alſo makes aſſays on ores or metaline ſubſtances of all kinds, by which their value may be very exactly aſcertained. He hopes, by diligent application to buſineſs, to give entire ſatisfaction to all who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands.

2‖ WILLIAM SKINKER.

N. B. He will keep clocks in repair by the year at a very reaſonable rate.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick notice that he ſome time ago purchaſed of one *John Lane* a tract of land containing about 26 acres, ſituated near *Appamattox* river, in *Cheſterfield* county, and paid moſt part of the conſideration money, on the ſaid *Lane*'s making him a deed for the ſame, which deed is not yet fully proved, and by means of the court's not ſitting cannot be proved within the time preſcribed by law. All perſons are therefore cautioned of the ſaid contract, leſt the ſaid *Lane* ſhould endeavour to make ſale of the ſaid land again. SAMUEL FLOURNOY.

FREDERICKSBURG, *April* 18, 1766.

I INTEND for *London* ſoon. Mr. *William Crutcher*, my partner, will remain to collect the debts. I muſt beg the favour of all thoſe indebted to our company to make as ſpeedy payments to him as they poſſibly can; and I expect to have the pleaſure of ſeeing our good cuſtomers, and my good acquaintance, ſome time this fall, or early next ſpring.

‖ GEORGE MITCHELL.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony ſoon; all perſons that have any demands againſt him are deſired to make them known, and likewiſe thoſe who are indebted to him are deſired to pay off their accounts, or they may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

‖ JOHN CRAMOND.

To be SOLD *at* Frederickſburg June *Fair*,

ABOUT twenty very valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of houſe ſervants, watermen, ſome tradeſmen and labourers, and among them three children, for caſh, or good bills of exchange. Credit will be given, upon good ſecurity, until *April* the 10th next, and five per cent. will be diſcounted for immediate payment. I will warrant an undoubted title, as ſome doubt may be raiſed by deſigning people to diſappoint the ſale, the greateſt part of them having been formerly mortgaged by Capt. *Thomas Daniſe* to *William Lightfoot*, Eſq; deceaſed.

5 JOHN MERCER.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a term of years*,

A FREEHOLD lot of ground in *Frederickſburg*, on *Rappahannock* river, *Virginia*, on which is a good ſtone ſtorehouſe, with large warehouſes, cellars, and other uſeful buildings, all in good repair, and the whole well paled round; the ſituation is near the river, in the moſt publick part of the town, and as for many years paſt a conſiderable trade has been carried on at the ſtore, it may be of advantage for a purchaſer who purpoſes to ſell *Weſt India* goods, or to buy tobacco, hemp, grain, ſkins, or butter, all which may be done to a great extent, the town of *Frederickſburg* being convenient to a large and well peopled back country. Time of payment, and other particulars, may be known by applying to

6‖ CHARLES YATES.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing about 1500 acres, lying on the north ſide of *Appamattox* river, about a mile and a half above *Peterſburg*; there is a dwelling-houſe on two parts of the land, about a mile apart, on the river, underpinned with brick, brick chimnies, one of them very neat and commodious, fit for the reception of a genteel family, and moſt other neceſſary houſes at both places. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Suſſex* county.

AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Peter Hedgman, *deceaſed, will be ſold at* Frederickſburg, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 9*th of* October *next, being Fair day*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Fauquier* county, on the north branch of *Rappahannock* river, about 8 miles above *Falmouth*, containing upwards of 4000 acres, whereon is a plantation in good order for working about 8 hands; likewiſe two other tenements, under leaſes for lives, which pay yearly 1000 wt. of tobacco and caſk each. The land may be entered upon any time in *Dec.* next; and any perſon wanting to view it before the day of ſale, will be ſhown it by *George Rankins*, overſeer on the premiſes. Credit will be given until the laſt of *April* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

‖ The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Frederickſburg *Fair, in* June *next*,

EIGHTEEN hundred and forty acres of LAND, part of a tract called *Brookeſby*, in *Orange* county; the ſame has been particularly deſcribed by former advertiſements, but nevertheleſs ſtill remains unſold. Whether the want of curioſity in any perſon to examine its quality, or a too great plenty of land to be had in other ſituations, has been the means thereof, the ſubſcriber *Brooke* will not pretend to ſay; but this he will ſay, that he has made ſeveral perambulations through the whole, and that upon his word and honour he believes the ſaid 1840 acres to be miſtreſs of ſo many good qualities that a perſon with a family might live healthfully, and by good management of 6, 10, or 15 good ſlaves, profitably.

JOHN ROWZIE, ROBERT BROOKE, } Executors of *W. Brooke.*

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land in *King William* county, containing 850 acres, about 7 miles from *Todd*'s warehouſe, well ſtored with timber to ſaw into plank, and is very good land for cropping. For terms apply to me, in *Middleſex*.

2‖ MARY ELIZABETH THACKER.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land in *Nanſemond* county, containing 1100 acres, ſituate on a navigable river called *Black Water*, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, barns, and ſeveral other out-houſes, a good orchard, and a large quantity of pine and oak timber; there is land enough cleared to work 30 hands. I would either ſell the whole, or divide it, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, near *Suffolk*. ‖ DAVID MEADE.

RUN away from the *Long Iſland*, in *Bedford* county, 3 Negro men, viz. BOB, an outlandiſh fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. JOE, about 5 feet 8 inches high. TONEY, near the height of JOE, *Virginia* born, and is a ſenſible fellow. Likewiſe run away from *Fighting Creek*, in *Cumberland* county, a low well made fellow named BEN, about 21 years of age, *Virginia* born, and is a very remarkable fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlaves, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive 20s. for each, beſides what the law allows; and if taken out of the colony, in proportion to the above reward.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to give notice to all sheriffs that the TAXES to be by them collected for this year are two shillings on every hundred acres of land, and four shillings on every tithable, and no more.

JOHN ROBINSON, Treasurer.

To be SOLD,

THE following tracts of land, *viz.* One tract on which *Amherst* court-house standa, containing 7800 acres; another tract containing 3556 acres, lying on *Horsley*'s creek; also one other tract containing 1150 acres, on *Harris*'s creek, in the said county: The land will be laid off in lots, as may suit the purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber in *Caroline*, or to *Zachariah Taliaferro*, near *Amherst* court-house, who will show the land.

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Thursday *the 29th of this instant, at the late dwelling-house of* William Merideth, *deceased, in* King *and* Queen *county*,

SUNDRY kinds of household and kitchen furniture, a 90 hhd. sloop, with a flat, apparel, and tackling; also several other things, too tedious to mention. Credit will be given until the 25th day of *October* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

WILLIAM MERIDETH.

To be SOLD,

TWO separate tracts of land: The first contains 3800 acres, lying on both sides of the north fork of *Aaron*'s creek, in *Halifax* county; the second contains 780 acres, lying on the upper side of *Stoney* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, and about 18 miles from *Bolling*'s *Point*. Three or more years credit, if required, will be allowed for payment of the said lands, on giving bond, as usual, to pay the purchase money, with interest, to

4l THEOPHILUS FIELD.

N. B. Undoubted titles, with warrants, will be made for the above lands by the said *Theophilus Field* of *Prince George* county.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg *Fair, in* June *next*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 3500 acres. It lies on both sides of the northermost branch of *Matapony* river, about 10 miles from *Fredericksburg*, about 1500 acres on the south side, and about 2000 on the north; and I propose selling it in 4 lots, either privately or publickly. I shall be up some days before the fair, and will show the land to any that desire it; or *William Ellis* will do the same, who lives on it. I expect part paid down, and credit will be given for the rest, as shall be agreed upon, the purchasers giving bond and security, and paying interest from *December* next.

JOHN SMITH.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in *Surry* county, on the 22th of *February* last, a bright bay mare, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock AT in a piece, though not very distinct. She is supposed to be stole by a Negro man named *Emanuel*, belonging to Mr. *Jefferson* in *North Carolina*, who was lurking about the plantation. Whoever brings the said mare to me, or gives intelligence so as she may be had again, shall have 40 s. reward.

PATRICK ADAMS.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the *South River* in *Augusta* county, a likely Negro fellow named DANIEL, about 25 years old, and has no beard; had on when he went away a brown home made coat, blue jacket, brown breeches, and blue stockings. As he was bred in the *Northern Neck*, it is likely he is gone there. Whoever secures the said fellow, so as I get him again, shall have 5 l. reward.

2l EDWARD HALL.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 20th of *October* last, a likely young Mulatto man named SAM HOWEL, 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made for strength, has a remarkable good set of teeth, very black large eyebrows, and is a little bow legged; as for his apparel it is so long since he went away that I suppose he has worn them out, and got others. He was bound for 31 years, according to the condition of his mother, who was to serve until that time; his pretence for going away was to apply to some lawyer at *Williamsburg* to try to get his freedom, though he had a trial in the county court, and was adjudged to serve his full time. I did hear that he applied to the King's Attorney, and he told him he could not get free until his time was out; and I have never heard from him since. As he passes for a free man, I imagine he will endeavour to get on board some vessel, I therefore desire all masters of vessels not to entertain him, or carry him out of the country. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and brings him to me, in *Cumberland* county, on *James* river, shall receive 5 l. reward.

WADE NETHERLAND.

A YOUNG man, capable of teaching READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Capt. *John Perrin* in *Gloucester* county.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY

for disposing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouses stand, one lot, and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 135 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until the 25th day of *October* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor, at *Williamsburg*. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be published in the *Virginia Gazette*. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

MANN PAGE.

THE subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, has about 600 l. sterling worth of European merchandise on hand for sale, at a low advance, and on reasonable credit; they consist of a great variety of saleable articles, *viz.* Cutlery of all sorts, stationary in convenient boxes, mens and womens saddles, mens and womens hats, thread stockings, fine Irish linens, printed linens, humhums, calico, gauze and gauze handkerchiefs, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, silk caps, womens and girls stays, thicksets, dimities, worsted damasks, calimanco, a large assortment of brown, whited brown, and nuns thread, ribands, ferrets, tapes, inkles, *&c.* a large assortment and great variety of metal and mohair buttons, gunpowder, shot, lead, pewter, hardware, earthen ware, nails, broad and narrow hoes, broad and narrow axes, mens and womens shoes, *&c. &c. &c.* too tedious to mention. I have also imported lately a considerable quantity of *Madeira* WINE, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, which I will sell for ready money, or wheat, at the rate of 40 l. currency per pipe, or at 45 l. on credit for a year.

ROGER DIXON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 25, 1766.

AS I intend immediately for Col. *Burwell*'s ferry, this is to inform the publick that the same will be kept in good order, as likewise a house of entertainment in the genteelest manner. Any goods stored with me will be taken particular care of, at a very cheap rate; and I shall expect the storage to be paid upon delivering of the goods, to prevent disputes.

MATTHEW MOODY, Jun.

N. B. I propose still to carry on my business of cabinet making; any Gentlemen therefore, that please to employ me, may depend upon having their work done well, expeditiously, and on reasonable terms.

PRINCE GEORGE, *April* 19, 1766.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county, the 10th instant, a Negro fellow who says his name is WILL, and belongs to *Drury Smith* in *Lunenburg* county. He is a very likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and smooth spoken. The owner may have him on paying prison fees, *&c.*

HENRY BATTS, Jun. Gaoler.

NORFOLK Borough, *April* 18, 1766.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the middle of *January* last, a *Virginia* born Mulatto woman slave named AGNES, or AGIE, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small scar over one of her eyes, speaks good *English*, snivels through her nose, is a fair straight made lusty Mulatto, and has small breasts; had on when she went away a striped red, white, and yellow calimanco gown, a short white linen sack, petticoat of the same, a pair of stays with fringed blue riband, a large pair of silver buckles, and wore a pair of silver bobs. I hereby forewarn all persons from entertaining or harbouring her, and all masters of vessels, or others, from carrying her out of the colony. Whoever takes up, secures, or conveys said runaway to me, shall have 5 l. reward, if taken in this colony, and if out thereof 10 l.

4l PAUL HERITER.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Louisa* county, the 24th of *February* last, 2 Negroes, *viz.* POMPEY, a short thick fellow, 36 years old, *Virginia* born, very apt to wink his eyes quick, contract one corner of his mouth, and stammer in his speech when under any apprehensions of fear; had on when he went away a cotton waistcoat and breeches, died of a brown colour, *Virginia* shoes and stockings; he carried with him some other clothes, but of what sort is not known; he pretends to something of the tailor's business, and sews well. ALICE, a tall slim wench, about 20 years old, and clothed in Negro cotton when she went away. Whoever secures them, or either of them, shall have 20 s. reward, besides what the law allows, if taken in the colony, and if out thereof 40 s. They are both outlawed.

R. ARMISTEAD.

William Godfrey,

PERUKE MAKER,

ACQUAINTS the publick that he has opened shop between the RALEIGH and the CAPITOL, where he proposes carrying on his business in all its branches. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those Gentlemen who shall please to favour him with their custom.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 25, 1766.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 25, 1766.

AS I am in immediate want of a BLACK SMITH, who understands doing riding chair work, any such, coming well recommended, will meet with good encouragement from PETER POWELL.

To be SOLD, *at the*

MARLBOROUGH BREWERY,

STRONG BEER and PORTER at 18d. and ALE at 12 s. the gallon, *Virginia* currency, cask, equal in goodness to any that can be imported from any part of the world, as nothing but the genuine malt MALT and HOPS will be used, without any mixture or substitute whatsoever; which, if the many treaties of brewing published in *Great Britain* did not mention to be frequently used there, the experience of those who have drunk those liquors imported from thence would point out to be the case, from their pernicious effects.

The severe treatment we have lately received from our Mother Country, would, I should think, be sufficient to recommend my undertaking (though I should not be able to come up to the *English* standard, which I do not question constantly to do) yet, as I am satisfied that the goodness of every commodity is its best recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my success; and my own interest, having expended near 8000 l. to bring my brewery to its present state, is the best security I can give the publick to assure them of the best usage, without which such an undertaking cannot be supported with credit.

The casks to be paid for at the rate of 4 s. for barrels, 5 s. for those between 40 and 50 gallons, and a penny the gallon for all above 50 gallons; but if they are returned in good order, and sweet, by having been well scalded as soon as emptied, the price of them shall be returned or discounted.

Any person who sends bottles and corks may have them carefully filled and corked with beer or porter at 6 s. with ale at 4 s. the dozen. I expect, in a little time, to have a constant supply of bottles and corks; and if I have the encouragement I hope for, propose setting up a glass house for making bottles, and to provide proper vessels to deliver to such customers as favour me with their orders such liquors as they direct, at the several landings they desire, being determined to give all the satisfaction in the power of Their most humble servant,

13 JOHN MERCER.

ANY person having HOUSE SERVANTS, a good COOK, and COACHMAN, to sell, or hire, may meet with a very genteel offer for the same, by inquiring at the Printing Office, *Williamsburg*. 6

The well known HORSE

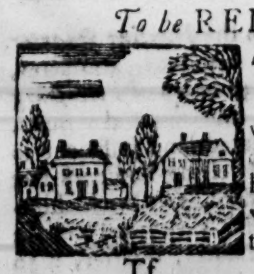
RANTER

WILL cover MARES this season at *Marlborough*, in *Stafford* county, *Virginia*, at 40 s. the leap, 4 l. for the season, and 8 l. to ensure a colt, *Virginia* currency. The mares will have good pasturage for three months, if left so long, but must be sent for at the expiration of that time. There can be no occasion to give his pedigree, which was done in the *Virginia* Gazette in 1763 and 1764, as his colts in *Virginia* and *Maryland* are a much better recommendation. It will be to no purpose to send any mares to him without the money, as none will be received on any other terms by

6 ANDREW MONROE.

Mr. *Meeks* keeps a ferry at *Maryland* point, in *Charles* county, from whence those who have no better opportunity may have their mares landed at *Marlborough*. Dollars will be received at 6 s. 3 d.

To be RENTED, *at* Shockoe,



THE dwelling-house, office houses, pasture, *&c.* where Mr. *Alexander Baine* lately dwelt, with or without a strong storehouse on the main road, near *Byrd*'s warehouses. For terms inquire of the subscriber.

Tf PHILIP WATSON.

I have lately imported for sale a quantity of *Poole*'s best *Scotch* SNUFF.

WILLIAMSBURG *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, has five gashes of his country mark on each cheek, and says that he was sold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and COMPANY, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this PAPER. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.